

UL-94 HBF - Underwriters Laboratories test method in which the test sample is exposed for one minute with a calibrated gas flame. Sample is classified by burn time, length of glowing combustion time after the flame is removed. This is a small scale component test.

UL-94 HFI - Test method similar to UL-94 HBF, with the additional requirement flaming drippings are allowed which would ignite cotton placed below the test specimen.

UL-1056 - Underwriters Laboratories test method for the ability of upholstered furniture to resist rapid heat release when subjected to a flaming ignition source. UL-1056 is a small scale composite test in which physical design and material combinations may affect the outcome. Ignition source is a nominal 340 gram wood crib.

Urea - Urea is a by product of the water-toluene diisocyanate reaction during flexible polyurethane foam production. The urea forms short length polymer cross links between the long polyurethane chains, which adds firmness to the foam.

Urethane - A colorless, crystalline substance used primarily in medicines, pesticides, fungicides. Urethane is not used in the production of urethane polymers or foams. Urethanes of the plastics industry are so named because the repeating units of their structures resemble the chemical urethane.

Varimax - A foam manufacturing process utilizing Maxfoam technology with the use of moveable sidewalls for greater processing flexibility.

Vertifoam - A foam manufacturing process utilizing Maxfoam principles where the direction of foaming is vertical.

Voids - The presence of numerous small cavities within a material.

Water Blown Foam - Flexible polyurethane foam in which the gas for expansion is carbon dioxide generated by the reaction between water and an isocyanate material. Flexible polyurethane foam is waterblown, although auxiliary blowing agents are often used to obtain special physical properties.

Wedge - See Hook

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